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Block 7 – 2010

Mad Hatter$ Answer Sheet

1. C
2. C
3. E
4. C
5. (FREE POINT)
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. E
12. C
13. B
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. B
21. A
22. E
23. E
24. B
25. A
26. B
27. E
28. B
29. D
30. B
31. D
32. E
33. E
34. E
35. E
36. E
37. A
38. E
39. E
40. A
41. D
42. D
43. B
44. C
45. D
46. E
47. C
48. B
49. A
50. A
51. E
52. B
53. D
54. C
55. C
56. E
57. B
58. A
59. E
60. D
61. C
62. C
63. A
64. A
65. A
66. E
67. B
68. E
69. C
70. B
71. C
72. C
73. E
74. E
75. B
76. E
77. B
78. E
79. E
80. D

Short Answers

1. The Great Compromise of 1783 created the Senate and the House of Representatives. It was a combination of the Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan. In the Senate there are two senators from each state, making for a hundred members. In the House, the number of representatives a state has depends on its population, as it gets one representative for a certain amount of people. Small states dominate in the Senate while larger states dominate in the House of Representatives. The states created this agreement so that no state could use its size or population to take advantage of a smaller state and so both would have somewhat equal power. Chapter 2 (Unit I)
2. The man next to Sotomayor is Obama. The elephant represents the Republican Party. Empathy is defined as ‘the intellectual identification with or vicarious experiencing of the feelings, thoughts, or attitudes of another’. The elephant is asking for empathy because he believes if Sotomayor gave it to him it would help him out of his sticky situation. The Republicans are not very well liked by Sotomayor. Now that they are in a bind, as represented by hanging precariously off a branch on a cliff, they need the aid of Sotomayor, asking her to give them something she does not believe in. Empathy relates to Sotomayor because she does not believe in the ‘empathy standard’, by applying law to facts and not feelings. This is ironic as while she was handpicked by Obama, he wanted a judge on the Supreme Court who had more empathy. Chapter 14 (Unit VII)
3. The three ways are pyramid, circular, and ad hoc. A pyramid structure is a method of organizing a president’s staff in which most presidential assistants report through a hierarchy to the president’s chief of staff. The disadvantage is that there is the risk that the president will get isolated or misinformed. Presidents who used this were Eisenhower, Nixon, Reagan, Bush, and Clinton. A circular structure is a method of organizing a president’s staff in which several presidential assistants report directly to the president. The disadvantage to this is that there can be confusion and conflict among the cabinet secretaries and assistants. Carter used this structure. The ad hoc structure is a method of organizing a president’s staff in which several task forces, committees, and informal groups of friends and advisers deal directly with the president. The disadvantage to this is that risks cutting the president off from government officials. Clinton used this structure. Yes, these methods can be mixed in different ways. Franklin D. Roosevelt did this when conducting domestic policy by switching between circular and ad hoc. Chapter 12 (Unit VI)
4. Malapportionment and gerrymandering are the two ways that politicians ‘cheat’ in elections. This is very obviously done so that politicians can win more votes for their district by having a larger one, and therefore they gain more power as well as influence. Malapportionment is drawing the boundaries of political districts so that districts are very unequal in population. Gerrymandering is drawing the boundaries of political districts in bizarre or unusual shapes to make it easy for candidates of the party in power to win elections in those districts. The four ways to solve these problems are establishing the size of the House, allocating seats in the House among the states, determining the size of congressional districts within states, and determining the shape of those districts. The effects of malapportionment can lead to the value of votes dropping as well as suspicion, seeing as voting rates from rural areas will be much higher than usual, sometimes meeting or even surpassing urban voting rates. The effects of gerrymandering leads to a lower voter turnout, reduction in competition, higher costs, and less descriptive representation. Chapter 8 (Unit IV)

Works Cited

* Sotomayor Cartoon: <http://www.cartoonistgroup.com/bysubject/subject.php?sid=2612>
* Various Information for all Questions: [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

\*Apportionment (Politics)

\*Connecticut Compromise

\*Gerrymandering

\*President of the United States

\*Sonia Sotomayor

\*United States House of Representatives

* Various Information for all Questions: American Government, 9th Edition by James Q. Wilson & John J. DiIulio, Jr.